

# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

THIRD YEAR. No. 34.

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

Whole No. 136.

## STARVING MIDST PLENTY THE CAUSE AND CURE

The Few Have Appropriated to  
Themselves the Wealth of the  
Nation and the Many  
Cry for Bread

### THE HARDSHIPS OF WOMEN

The Bondage of Wage Slavery Upheld  
by the Votes of the Work-  
ing Class

By Francis M. Cox

If wageworkers were paid their fair proportion of what they produce there would be plenty in their homes. If this were done there would be plenty of money to spend by the masses, and the cry of "hard times" in all lines of industry and trade would no longer be heard. There is no lack in our land of the good provision of God to make all comfortable.

Over-production of both farm and factory is the complaint, and yet processions through the streets of our cities crying for bread. There is no real over-production, but the means to purchase has passed from the hands of the masses to the few who have appropriated to themselves the wealth of the nation.

How is it in this country? We have so much to eat that the farmers are complaining that they can get nothing for it. We have so much to wear that cotton and woolen mills are closing down because there is nobody to buy their products. We have so many houses that the builders are out of work.

"All the necessities and comforts of life are as plentiful as ever they were in the most prosperous year in our history. When the country has enough food, clothing, fuel and shelter for everybody, why are times hard? Evidently nature is not to blame. Who is?"

Men now living can remember when there were not half a dozen millionaires in the land. There are now five thousand millionaires, and several whose yearly income is said to be over five million. There are several capitalists in the United States who are worth from one hundred million to one hundred and fifty million, and some who even exceed that vast sum. Such vast sums can hardly be understood or comprehended. One hundred men, earning one thousand dollars a year each, would have to work one thousand five hundred years to earn as much as one of these richest men is worth. It would take a train of sixteen

cars to carry as much gold, each car loaded with ten tons.

What has become of the wealth of our nation? Nine thousand persons are worth twenty-four billion dollars. Thus less than ten thousand persons hold wealth enough to give every family in the United States a forty acre farm worth not less than \$1,750.

Chauncey Depew says that "fifty men control the finances of this country and dictate its legislation." Instead of the sturdy thrift and independence of our forefathers, expressed in the grand utterance, "all men are created equal," we behold the spectacle of a few scheming minds grasping, appropriating, and manipulating the bulk of the wealth of the nation. This can be done only by appropriating the modest patrimony of the middle classes, and thrusting them down to a life of poverty and servitude to those who have appropriated their competence.

Let us turn to the wages of the laboring classes. In New York the daily wage of sewing women is fifty cents for fifteen hours' work, and yet there are people who wonder at the unrest and dissatisfaction among the wage earners. There are one hundred and fifty thousand women and girls in New York and Brooklyn who work from twelve to fifteen hours for fifty cents.

"When rich men and wealthy monopolies pay starvation wages, what is it but wealth feeding on poverty?"

We read about women who make twelve shirts for seventy-five cents, and furnish their own thread—in Chicago; about women who finish off an elegant cloak for four cents; about children that work twelve hours a day for a dollar a week; about some women who are glad to get the chance that offers six cents for four hours' work.

I am assured on what seems to be good authority that the "sweating" system is forcing men and women to work sometimes for thirty-three consecutive hours to avoid starvation. Street car companies demand long hours of service and reduce the wages to the lowest amount possible. The injustice is borne by those who must work or starve, until some new exaction passes the line of endurance, and then come the horrors of a strike, many times accompanied by bloodshed. My fellow workmen, when you strike again, strike at the ballot box, strike for the co-operative commonwealth and the government ownership of all the means of production and distribution, strike for Socialism, for so long as you vote to uphold the present capitalistic system, just so long you will be in the bondage of wage slavery.

**THE CALL**  
Men who do the nation's toil,  
Men who reap not gain or spoil  
From the workshop and the soil,  
Strike for liberty!  
Now's the day and now's the hour  
When, to claim your rightful dower,  
Corporate greed and mammon power  
Must forever die.

Who would be a hireling slave  
To the plutocratic knave,  
Who would fill a pauper's grave,  
Let him serve be.  
Who for home and native land  
Now for justice firm will stand?  
Freedom's voice is near at hand,  
Calling for the right.

By oppression's woes and pain,  
By the homes you toiled to gain,  
Righteous laws we shall proclaim  
Ere it be too late.  
Lay the proud usurper low,  
With your ballots strike the foe,  
Liberty's in every blow—  
Let us do or die!

Chicago. Frank Finsterbach.

### Justice Court Vultures

Though we doubt it, there may be as many as four or five Cook county justices who perform their functions in an upright, conscientious manner. The remainder are as fair a lot of blacklegs as ever picked a pocket or robbed a safe. They are the purchased tools of heartless collection agency vultures; they are in the paid service of large and small legal concerns; they can be influenced to send a decent man to jail or liberate a felon; they delight in annoying and terrorizing working people; they enjoy browbeating and tantalizing the hungry and the destitute; they fatten upon the indigent woman's bread and the starving baby's milk—they are pickle-brained villains who should be scourged from a twentieth-century community with the lash and the red-hot brand; no penalty that could be wreaked upon them would be too severe.—Chicago Journal.

### Lying Dead for Five Months

After lying nearly five months in an undertaker's establishment, the remains of Beverly Payne, ex-consul to this country from Liberia, who died in Chicago last September, were buried Saturday, under a compulsory order from the board of health. The body had been kept during this period at the undertaking rooms of Barnes & Barnett, 2207 Michigan avenue.

Payne was without funds at the time of his death, and the task of raising sufficient money to bury him properly was placed in the hands of Mrs. Sarah Adams, an evangelist living in Harvey. Acting under promises made by prominent colored men that Payne's body should have decent interment, Mrs. Adams, it is said, ordered a casket to cost \$400, and agreed to pay \$85 for embalming.

About \$150 of this amount was paid in a short time, but the remainder could not be secured, and the undertakers held the body until last Saturday, when Mrs. Adams appeared with an order from the health department to bury the remains. Barnes & Barnett deny they were holding the body because of the debt, but do not deny that it had remained in their possession since death.

### Small Reactionary Capitalists

In the eyes of the small reactionary capitalist the formation of the trust which displaces him means the destruction of civilization, but the introduction of the machine which displaces the laborer is of no consequence. He would reverse the course of history. He does not ask himself if this is possible; he takes that for granted. He believes his interests lie in pursuing this course, and this is to him sufficient warrant for his action. He is willing to go back to the stage of small production by destroying the trust if possible, but would utilize machinery to its utmost regardless of its effect upon the laborers. His program that of the crawfish. He would go backward if possible, reinvest himself with his petty privileges and prevent further industrial progress for all time to come. His efforts are as ludicrous as they are hopeless. As well go back to the stone age as to his small and crawfish methods of production. His class is as certainly doomed in its onward march of industrial development as the present system which he is trying to preserve. His interests are at variance with social progress and he must succumb to the inevitable.—Warren T. Beals.

British society, according to Lord Charles Beresford, has been eaten into by the canker of money. "From the top downwards, the tree is rotten. The most immoral pose before the public as the most philanthropic, and as doers of all good works. Beauty is the slave of gold, and intellect, led by beauty, unknowingly dances to the strings which are pulled by plutocracy."

The engineers estimate the cost of the Nicaraguan canal at \$167,117,000, without any margins for stealings, which, under one plea and another, will easily reach \$50,000,000.

## CENTURY OF SOCIALISM SAYS EMILE VANDERVELDE

Masterly Review of the Past Century Delivered at Brussels by the  
Great Belgian Leader

Translated by Mary A. McPherson, London

We are celebrating this evening the definite constitution of the new International, the culmination of the working class movement of the nineteenth century, and the point of departure for the decisive social struggle which will mark the coming century. As we wish to symbolize on this occasion the essential progress accomplished during the last hundred years, we began with the Marseillaise, and we finish with the International Song of the Workers. The Marseillaise was the triumph-song of the democracy, the song of Revolution, national only; it was the song of republican France defending its free institutions against the coalition of Europe. The International Song of the Workers is the anthem of the hopes of the proletariat. It is the hymn of the Socialist party, which, in its aims and aspirations, is as broad as the world. This fact is finely expressed in the essentially true saying of the Austrian Socialist party, where it declares that the labor movement "condemns national privileges as well as those of birth, sex and wealth, and declares that the fight against exploitation should be as international as are the claims of capitalism."

All over the world we see capitalist exploitation extending, nurtured in blood and degradation.

### World Policy

The great American trusts are hypocritically threatening Cuban independence. Two hundred thousand soldiers, the passive instruments of the aristocrats of finance, are crushing under foot the republics of South Africa. And while the wounds of Armenia are still bleeding, without intervention on the part of Europe, the capitalist governments make a truce in their commercial antagonisms to fall upon China, showing themselves more Mongol than the Mongols, answering massacre by massacre and pillage by pillage. But these atrocities—however legitimate may be the horror that they inspire—must not make us lose sight of the great and growing transformation which has been taking place under our eyes during the last twenty-five years. The conquest of the world is being carried on by iron and by fire, and an international policy is succeeding a merely national one. The United States have just joined the concert of the powers. The six English colonies of Australia have formed an autonomous republic. The partition of Africa is about to end. The Trans-Siberian railway has traversed the whole of Asia. Everywhere capitalism penetrates, carrying with it exploitation and war; but everywhere Socialism is following in its wake offering freedom and peace. Japan had scarcely opened its doors to European parliamentarism, when a Socialist journal, which is sent to us every fortnight, was published in Tokio. It is only necessary to look through the bulletin of the Labor Department of Washington to be convinced of the fact that by means of coalition and strikes, salaries have tripled themselves in Japanese industry since the introduction of the factory system. Without overlooking the dangers and the crises which the internationalism of the market may give rise to, we may still hope that the competition of the yellow races, where small wages are balanced by inferior production, will make only temporary attacks on the standard of life of white men. Those who, in view of the triumphs of brute force, the aggravations of military service, and the disgrace of European colonial policy, are inclined to be pessimistic and to lose heart, have only to look back and compare the beginning of the 19th century with the position as it now is, and they will regain their confidence.

### Beginning of Nineteenth Century

One hundred years ago, the French republic, having in 1796 guillotined Babeuf and his friends who took part in the Confederacy of Equality, thought they had buried with them in the common grave of revolutionary ideas their child, Socialism, not yet baptized. The bourgeoisie, having torn up the Declaration of Rights, were satisfied with the Civil Code. Universal Suffrage had been abolished for some years. Absolutism reigned undisputed in all other lands. The noise of the cannons of Monengo submerged the groans of liberty. And at the very time when the revolution seemed dead, another revolution more destructive and more fruitful than all those which had taken place during eighteen hundred years was beginning in the depths of the social system, and was preparing for the advent of the class which is above all the most

revolutionary—the industrial proletariat. It was at the beginning of the nineteenth century, in fact, that, amid the tumult of the wars of the empire, the reign of the Machine commenced. This it was, the daughter of industry and commerce, which, giving a prodigious extension to the social forces which produced it, established the markets of the world, aided the concentration of capital, grouped the workers in towns, accentuated the antagonism of classes, and created modern Socialism.

It was this Revolutionary Machine—to quote the trenchant words of Lassalle—which transformed the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods; increased the productivity of the mining industry a hundredfold; metamorphosed the metal trade by substituting coal for wood and vegetable fuel; revolutionized the transport industry and communication by sea and land, by means of the locomotive, the steamboat, the electric telegraph, and, finally, produced a new system of agriculture by bringing to the markets of Europe the yields and the cereals of the whole world; a transformation without a parallel in history, and which took place almost entirely within the limits of the nineteenth century.

### The Genesis of Socialism

Postal reform, together with the general use of the rotary press, created cheap newspapers. The formidable network of railways, of trans-Atlantic lines of navigation, means of postal communication, submarine and overland telegraph, brought individuals and nations together, destroying local prejudice and contributing powerfully in developing the idea of a Social Conscience. The great industries, at first British, later European, pursued their triumphal march through the world, crushing out primitive forms of production, and gathering into factories a class of workers always increasing in numbers. Colossal fortunes were built up, and monstrous misery was evolved. Socialism owes its origin at the same time to the pity of the rich and the misery of the poor. Owen, Fourier, Saint-Simon, and the brilliant crowd of their followers preached the new gospel. The Chartist movement sprang up. All Europe was in a ferment. Then at the very moment when the revolution of 1848 brought together for the last time the bourgeoisie and the common classes for common revolutionary action, Engels and Marx collected and formulated in the Communist Manifesto the Socialist thought of the first half of the century, affirmed the principle of the class war, and gave the workers the formula of the International movement.

It may be said that from that moment the history of Socialism was indissolubly linked to the history of the century. Hereafter all classes of privileges and vested interests made common cause against the workers, and armed the governments of Europe to combat Socialism.

### Resistance to Socialism

Socialism has been made the victim of special legislation in Germany, and in Australia its followers have been deprived of universal suffrage, gained at the barricades of the March Revolution; its chiefs have been imprisoned, its meetings prohibited, and it has been driven to insurrections or despair. Twice, in June, 1848, and in May, 1871, its adversaries thought it was crushed out. But twice it sprang again into existence, more strong and more vigorous. In 1864 was founded the first International; the new International which was proclaimed in 1889, and consecrated by the Festival of the First of May in succeeding years, was definitely organized on September 24, 1900. In future, we may affirm that it rests on an indestructible basis, consisting of the union of the National Labor parties which exist in all parts of the world, in all countries where capitalism has penetrated. Everywhere, in fact, from Russia to New Zealand, the workers are organizing themselves, publicly or secretly; everywhere under different forms, but with the same final end in view, Socialist Democracy pits itself against the old-established powers; it takes possession of political rights; it demands social reforms; it forces popes and emperors to make concessions in the chimerical hope of arresting its progress.

### The Century of the Workers

In all the domains of thought and action, in the works of artists as well as the songs of poets, in the books of the learned as well as in legal codes, in

## DEGRADING INFLUENCE OF THE CAPITALIST PRESS

The Sunday Newspaper a True Representative of Our Shameless,  
Profane and Frivolous Civilization

By Isador Ladoff

The action of mind on mind, by the means of articulated sounds called language, belongs to the most subtle distinctions between man and animal. The degree of development of the language of a given human group is justly considered as a true standard of the stage of culture and civilization attained by it. Language—as a means of expressing desires, thoughts and ideas—developed along with the development of desires, thoughts and ideas, and is subjected to the same natural laws as any other manifestation of the human mind. A savage or degenerate man cannot have the desires, thoughts and ideas of highly cultured and noble types of humanity; hence the difference in their vocabulary, their language. Noble aspirations, deep thoughts and high ideals will necessarily be expressed in noble, deep and refined language. The reverence with which we meet noble aspirations, deep thought and high ideals is naturally transplanted to the form and shape they are clothed in—to the language. This explains the reverence and awe with which the ancients considered the so-called sacred books, or bibles; the reverence and awe with which the simple-minded man of the people still sincerely regards the Hebrew Bible. Only superficial spirits and men without principles may scoff at this reverence and awe. Thoughtful people, on the contrary, will look upon this fact as a sign of healthy moral conditions and try to transfer this reverence to a more worthy subject, from the myths and superstitions of a half barbaric age to the enlightened philosophy of life, of an age of science and art.

It was always a source of deep gratification to the writer of these lines to watch the implicit faith in printed matter expressed with touching childish simplicity, by Russian peasants for instance, when he considered the contempt with which every educated and cultured man is compelled to feel and entertain toward the prostituted press of our shameless, profane and frivolous mercantile civilization. And it occurred to him at such moments that the ignorant peasant, this simple child of a simple people, is, after all, better off morally and even mentally than the blasé inhabitant of a large metropolis, accustomed to swallow the filth and poison of a thoroughly degraded so-called daily press as a source of information about what is going on in the beautiful world, that is turned into hell by irrational, unjust and brutalizing social institutions. These institutions, founded on inhuman principles of gross materialism, of exploitation of man by man, of parasitism on one side and degrading, slavish toil on the other, of brute force on one side and mute subjection on the other, breed low aspirations, shallow thought, vulgar taste and coarse ideas in the ruling and ruled class alike. And this leads to a lowered moral and mental currency of the press, that always was and will be a true image of the actual spiritual condition of its age. Was and will be, we said. It would be, however, an injustice to say that the press of the present age actually represents a true image of the spiritual life of our time. Rather the reverse of it is the fact; it represents its distorted image, its hideous caricature.

(Continued on Third Page)

(Continued on Second Page)



# Social Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE  
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

**Executive Board**  
Seymour Sladman, Chairman, Illinois  
Isador LaSoff, Secretary, Illinois  
Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin  
Alfred Hicks, Colorado  
Corinna S. Brown, Illinois  
Frederic Heath, Wisconsin  
C. G. Clemens, Kansas  
G. M. Gabel, New Jersey  
F. A. Lyburner, Iowa  
L. E. Miller, New York  
Margaret Haile, Massachusetts

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**—One year, 50 cents. Six months, 25 cents. No papers sent to any one on credit. If, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed for by a friend and no bill will follow. Foreign subscriptions \$1.00.

Entered at Chicago postoffice as second class matter.

**A. S. EDWARDS,** Editor  
**FREDERICK DEIN,** National Sec'y-Treas.  
126 Washington St., Chicago.

**136** is the number of this paper. If the number on your wrapper is 137 your subscription expires with the next week's paper. Please renew promptly.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1901.

**Social Democratic Party Vote**  
**1900 (PRESIDENTIAL) 96,878**  
**1900 (S. L. P.) 34,191**  
**TOTAL 131,069**

Work has a distinguished ancestry. Christ said: "Hitherto my father worketh and I work."

"The silk worm spins its task, lays its egg and dies." Do wage slaves do more than the silk worm?

Phil D. Armour, in his slaughtering pens, could skin a steer in a minute but capitalism skins 20,000,000 workingmen every day of the round year.

Victor Hugo said: "There is only one power—conscience—in the service of justice, and there is only one glory—genius—in the service of truth."

The civilized world laments the death of Victoria, but the fact is, that as a part of the governmental machinery of Great Britain, she had incomparably less power than Wm. McKinley.

A Socialist and a fool each built a house, one on a rock, the other on the sand. When the storm came and the winds blew, one of these houses went down. Bet your boots it was not the Socialist's house.

When workingmen are called upon to contribute of their hard earnings for the support and spread of a Christless Christianity, they would do well to remember Mark Hanna's boast that the church will be his trump card in 1904.

Our English cousins have no voice determining who shall be their chief ruler. Here in the United States, while the people claim the credit of electing President, it is well known that the great duty is really performed by the trusts and other corporations.

A bill has been introduced in the Indiana legislature conferring upon the people in cities of less than 30,000 population the privilege to borrow the required funds to purchase or build public water works. Socialism is moving toward the goal of success in Indiana.

The coral insect is a builder. He lays the foundations of islands and continents, and builds upon them; no one pays any attention to the industrious insect until some gallant ship, laden with gold and luxuries, strikes the coral's castle and goes down with all on board. See?

Labor not only creates wealth, but it also creates millionaires, and after creating them, clothes and feeds and shelters them. It sends them abroad to tour Europe and the world. Labor is a mighty handy thing to have on hand for the convenience of the robbers it creates.

None but capitalists and their henchmen contend that the people would not be vastly better served and at greatly reduced cost if municipalities owned their street cars, their water works and lighting plants, and public opinion is rapidly concentrating on this well defined fact as proclaimed by Socialists.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan, who has led the Democratic party twice to overwhelming defeat, says:

"I expect to remain in politics as long as I live, and shall continue to advocate and work with both tongue and pen for the principles for which I have fought so long. I shall continue to reside in Lincoln."

If the colonel were as lucky as he is plucky, he might be seen on the dome of the capitol at Washington 16 to 1 times larger than he is—but his luck and his pluck, somehow, will not pull together. Pluck is a thoroughbred, while Luck is a bucking broncho of the most degenerate stripe.

No man honestly opposes Socialism when it has been properly explained to him. We notice the tendency of civilization by studying history and observing present conditions; the result is a theory of industrial evolution. This is called Socialism. It is not so much what we want as what is bound to come. Darwin gave out his theory of animal evolution without any idea of arousing such a discussion about monkey ancestors; he told us things not to make us laugh, but as facts. The way some people oppose Socialism proves the monkey theory of animal evolution, and does not disprove our theory of industrial evolution. Both are based on observations of past and present.

As an instance of the prosperity said to prevail throughout our happy land, and over which there is fired a ceaseless fusillade of eulogies, a detachment of the Salvation Army, stationed in the city of Indianapolis recently established a "shelter house" for the homeless and homeless. It had accommodations for eighty of these destitute people, but applications exceeded one hundred—the price of lodging being 10 cents, which in numerous instances the stranded applicants could not pay. Nor could they raise 6 cents for a meal. Indianapolis is a small city compared with the great centers of population, and if there are 100 of these impoverished unfortunates in Indianapolis a little rule of arithmetic will indicate the number of shelterless and foodless victims of our boasted prosperity throughout the country.

The Sultan of Sulu, or Jolo, who exercises authority over the islands of the Sulu archipelago, assisted by a number of Datus, is, doubtless, all things considered, the rarest animal so far found in our Oriental empire. He is a Mohammedan, a polygamist, a pirate, a slave catcher and a slave owner. He runs a harem, numerous supplied with wives and wenches. He is the whole thing, or was until we captured him, and in acknowledging the sovereignty of the United States, he not only stipulated that his rights and prerogatives as ruler should not only remain undisturbed, but that the United States should pay him a salary of \$250 a month, and also put his Datos on its pay roll, making the monthly tribute \$760, or \$9,120 a year. As a result, "Old Glory" now protects the Mohammedan religion, polygamy and slavery, the cost to the American tax-payer being about \$10,000 a year. With this sum the Sultan and his Datos can purchase more slaves, and replenish and improve their harems. On the face of the returns it appears that the Sultan of Jolo and his Datos got the better of Billy Mac by a large majority.

## What Socialist Papers Say

After a year of agitation for union on the part of a number of papers published in the interest of Socialism, the comrades of the Social Democratic party, as well as all readers of The Herald, will be keenly interested in learning something of the attitude of these papers towards the proposed convention in September next. Nothing would give us more pleasure than to be able to say that all of them had without exception taken up the crusade for union with renewed energy. This is the course we would have expected them to adopt, since the Social Democratic party had declared unequivocally in favor of it. It may be that those of our contemporaries who, in two successive publications since our convention, have chosen to maintain absolute silence, not even giving their readers what was common information among readers of capitalist newspapers the day following, that our convention declared for the union of all Socialist parties, will see the injustice their silence imposes upon their own readers and give the latter the conclusion of our convention as a mere item of news. However that may be, we are glad to say that the People and the Nebraska Socialist have come out frankly in favor of the convention as proposed. The People we quoted last week. A. W. Ricker says in the Nebraska Socialist: "The proposal of the Chicago board [the proposal is from the convention] is a fair one. In it there is no guile. If the Springfield committee balks now and prevents a union convention, the guilt is at their door. It will indicate that its readers do not want union, but control of an organization. It will stamp that body with a brand of traitorism that will sink it to oblivion. We can and will work harmoniously with all who acquiesce in the action of the Chicago convention."

Max S. Hayes, a member of the Springfield committee and editor of the Cleveland Citizen, repudiates the union convention proposition, charges the N. E. B. with "insincerity," makes claims that are untrue and entirely misleading relative to the vote last fall, and, after all his ardent advocacy of union, now favors (if necessary) a "new party name" to be chosen by the Springfield element. The only really discordant note thus far comes from Max Hayes. He would have done better to keep silent with the Haverhill Social Democrat, the Workers' Call, and other union papers.

The duty of Social Democrats is, however, clear and well defined. Our party, through a national convention, is committed to union. Let us go ahead,

vote for it to a man, and then get union with Socialists—with all, if we can—with all who really want it, as we do, and the movement will have made a substantial advance.

## Getting Down to the People

In a recent news item appears the fact that Andrew Carnegie, philanthropist, has made two more gifts to public libraries, \$50,000 to a small town in Illinois and a smaller amount to a village in Indiana. Mr. Carnegie has made many librarians glad by gifts of \$50,000 each to town libraries in every section of the country from Georgia and Texas in the south to the Dakotas in the northwest, and there is no doubt these gifts will do a great educational work and be appreciated. Indeed, there are few ways, under existing conditions, in which he could make better use of the people's money for the benefit of the people.

By the statistics of a year ago we find Mr. Carnegie giving one \$50,000 library away every week, or an average equal to that amount. For a man of Mr. Carnegie's income, \$2,600,000 a year to libraries is a form of recreation that will never bring him down to a condition similar to that of the steel workers who produced his fortune.

It is encouraging to note that \$63,000,000 were donated to educational work last year, against \$16,000,000 to churches and charity. Church work used to draw the largest amounts, now it is universities, colleges and other such institutions. Notice the tendency: First the money went for the glory of God; next to the wealthy class who can afford to attend universities; now comes public libraries for the middle class. What next—for the poor producing class?

Great gifts from the wealthy are gradually coming "down here among my people." Some day we shall not be satisfied with gifts, we will not stop at receiving the income or interest of a great fortune; the means by which fortunes are made is what we need. Not that we will forcibly take the vast millions now held by a few citizens, but we will arrange industry and distribution so as to keep the millions among the producers of wealth.

Then we will have not only universities and public libraries but the whole population (instead of a few) with leisure and environment to make use of these and even greater public institutions of education and pleasure.

Men of great wealth can do little towards this last step for the producing people; it is not a matter of the income from a fortune to establish public institutions or the placing of a few thousand people in independence or luxury. Thousands of people desire to enter college; we have enough colleges and to spare, under these conditions: Millions of workers have not the time or peace of mind to use the public libraries—most of the books remain on the shelves under these conditions.

Then how can our men of wealth improve the conditions? Only by assisting men of all classes to re-arrange our national and municipal methods of producing and distributing wealth. It is this same spirit of giving money for schools and public improvement which will prompt men of wealth, in the near future, to use their fortunes not to establish or endow libraries at the rate of \$50,000 a week, but to reorganize governments so that industry may build its own libraries, schools and every other public institution and improvement, and distribute wealth in such a just manner as to insure every producer's child an education, and for the producers time for pleasures they desire.

## What Has the World Lost?

Along with the incidents in the closing of the twentieth century to challenge the attention of the people, is the curious spectacle of a great people trying to find something especially unctuous to say about a dead queen. It is positively distressing to see the poets, orators and the statesmen going through contortions to say something great and remarkable of this woman.

For sixty long years Victoria was the head of a great empire. At the commencement of her reign the third estate was safely entrenched in the solidity and permanency of its power remained assured, freeing her entirely from the perplexing and dangerous problems that confronted Queens Elizabeth and Ann.

We can measure greatness only in relation to the opportunity it may have to do great things, or by the obstacles it overcomes in the achievement of great things. This queen was surrounded by some of the most remarkable statesmen and diplomats. Within her easy reach was the society and association of some of the greatest scientists and historians of the past century, and with all, what remarkable achievement can be credited to her?

From a rational standpoint her morals, so much praised, are at least questionable; as a great match-maker, she certainly assisted in violating the best ethics, if not committing an immorality and indecency, for the matches made to subvert political intrigue or financial triumph are more debasing than those temporary matches of the

demimonde compelled by economic necessity.

If we are to judge her as a mother, from the records of her children, then that was not a complete triumph, and there is no need for special sorrow because this queen failed to rival Catherine of Russia as an amour. She had some financial ability, many children and a long life, what else? For the women of England, so far as their political and industrial freedom is concerned, she did nothing. Perhaps Ella Wheeler Wilcox and other eloquent eulogists will tell us of some incidents where this queen advocated laws to increase the political liberty of women or to relieve the women in the mines, factories and workshops, and the Lord Lipton tea establishments, from their terrific and oppressive industrial servitude.

Perhaps those weaving garlands for this dead woman will tell us when, where and how she worked to destroy the child labor in the sweatshops and the factories and the mines of her wonderful empire. The babes working in the textile factories in Egypt and on the British Isles have received no assistance from this royal mother and the workingmen have been left destitute of imperial assistance.

Occasionally she was charitable, but charity from such sources is simply a partial restoration. At heart it is not a kindness at all, it is a contribution that injustice pays to the wronged. Her subjects were famishing in India and sent forth a pestilence that brings distress to the world, and the millionaire mother reclines with ease or writes a silly book about the Highlands. She was so far up in the Highlands that the tears and sighs of those in the Lowlands and the White Chapel never reached her ears.

For those who feel the loss, we can extend our sympathy, but it is our duty to question the lamentation when the subject is mediocre. Let us judge this woman the same as we would any other with great opportunities and power, and give her due credit and no more. The world has lost little.

## "Merrie England"

The Herald can do its readers no greater favor than by devoting some of its space in urging upon their attention the really wonderful book hearing the title of "Merrie England."

The book contains 156 pages and can be read in a few hours, but to study and digest the thought and logic of the author many days are required.

It is epitomized and crystallized Socialism, in which gems of truth are found in profusion on every page, and which, fortunately for the student of Socialism, the oftener they are examined the greater will be the value attached to them, until the student will be more and more inclined to fix them in his mind as food for his intellectual life.

The author of "Merrie England" has no redundancy of words, no romance, no fiction, no Utopian fancies, no play of the imagination. As he says to Mr. Smith, who wants facts, "In these letters I shall stick to the hardest of hard facts and the coldest of cold reason," and the wonder is, that in his hands, "hard facts" and "cold reason" have all the fascination of the most famous works of fiction.

The author alludes to the objections made to Socialism, which he advocates because it is new, and remarks, "Trade unionism was new once" and that "there are many prominent politicians and writers who declared the railway train and the telegraph to be impossible," and adds: "To say that an idea is new is not to prove that it is untrue." As, for instance, Socialism is new, a new factor and a new force in human affairs; but the facts it proclaims are as true as the eternal hills are broad-based and immovable.

The author of "Merrie England" demonstrates to Mr. Smith that in England, if the problems of life were solved by Socialism, the people would have no cause of complaint, but that as it is, the "bulk of them have neither health, pleasure nor plenty." What is true of England is true of the United States and other countries, and the author proceeds to show Mr. Smith that the initial purpose of "practical and sensible men" should be to "ascertain what things are desirable for the health and happiness of body and mind," and then organize the people with the object of producing those things in the best and easiest way, the "idea being to get the best results with the least labor."

With this declaration the first chapter of "Merrie England" ends. But in subsequent chapters hard facts and cold reasons are compactly marshaled and led to battle against antiquated error with such overwhelming force that every student of Socialism, as he reads the book, will take courage in battling for victory, and The Herald will, from time to time, as its space permits, delight its readers with the logic and learning contained in "Merrie England," a book that should have the widest possible reading in the United States and especially in the ranks of Socialism.

O. I'd rather be a workingman, with my head full of knowledge  
Than a yellow dog professor in a Rockefeller college;  
Yes, I'd rather be a Socialist than a louse  
In the hair  
Of a spoiling robber called a millionaire.

## COURAGE, COMRADE!

However great may be your creed,  
However much you gild it,  
It has no worth unless some deed  
Of valor has fulfilled it.

If you have faith in any cause  
Your duty is to show it;  
For you are greater than its laws,  
Although you can't outgrow it.

I am a Socialist. Are you?  
If so, why don't you preach it?  
The world is wide enough for two;  
The wall is there, go breach it.

Go right ahead and take a hand,  
Don't wait for me to lead you.  
Don't say, "I'll wait and join the band."  
Why should the hand precede you?

Just fight away, and you will find  
How soon the walls are shaken;  
And then the world will shout behind,  
"Hurrah! the fort is taken."  
Lorenzo Sosso.

## Truth and Error Will Not Mix

Light and darkness cannot exist together. Truth and error cannot live together. That which is scientific cannot be harmonized with that which is unscientific. Socialism, therefore, cannot be harmonized with any existing form of government.

As Socialism is scientific it is folly to try to get up a compromise in the form of fusion, between Socialists and any other party. Oil and water will not unite without a chemical agent to combine them. But there is no element that can unite truth and error. Fusion is out of the question.

Socialism is revolutionary. Science is always revolutionary. It claims all the field as its own in all cases. Scientific ideas sweep away all the cobwebs of superstition. Science has no regard for old customs and superstitions. The one question with the scientist is "what is the truth?" He does not care for a thousand "precedents."

Scientific Socialism claims all the field. It proposes no truce, no fusion, no compromise. It proposes to conquer by inherent power and beauty of scientific truth. No other economic system can claim as much. All other systems must depend upon boodle and falsehood, and this one thing damns them with all thinking men.—Social Democrat, Ardmore, I. T.

## Hobby Riders

Socialists are charged with riding hobbies. Possibly, but they are of the breed described by the Hebrew poet, when he asked Job:

"Hast thou given the horse strength?  
Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder?"

Canst thou make him afraid as the grasshopper?

The glory of his nostrils is terrible!  
He paweth in the valleys and rejoiceth in his strength;

He goeth out to meet the armed men.  
He mocketh at fear and is not affrighted.

Neither turneth he back from the sword.  
The quiver rattleth against him;  
The glittering spear and the shield;  
He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage.

That is a fair description of a thoroughbred hobby, such as Socialists are riding in fighting the serried hosts of error.

One of the very best pamphlets obtainable for Socialist propaganda is The Herald's publication of the Debs-Herron speeches, delivered at Central Music hall, Chicago, last September.

## CENTURY OF SOCIALISM

(Concluded from First Page)

millions of journals, pamphlets, and innumerable publications, distributed by the democratic press daily in the homes of the workers, Socialist ideas are penetrating brain and will, and conquering thought and action. We see it forbidden by parliament, yet preached in all the centres of working class population, and religiously feted in the spring of each year by all the workers. And in the century now closing, which may appear to future generations the greatest perhaps which mankind has seen, which may be called the Century of Music, since it has known Wagner and Beethoven; the Century of Poetry, because it saw Goethe die and Victor Hugo come to birth; the Century of Science, since it was rendered illustrious by Darwin.—Socialism has awakened such hopes, opened up an era so magnificent, and excited such deep movements in the working classes, that the nineteenth century will be known in history by the name which was given to it by Gladstone—the Century of the Workers!

Citizens, in the name of the International Bureau, I offer to all our comrades in the struggle, to all those who work and who suffer for the cause of the revolution, our fraternal greetings for the year which is commencing, for the century which is opening, and which will be the century of triumph, the CENTURY OF SOCIALISM.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

W. J. H., Ohio.—We are compelled to dissent entirely from your view. There is much loose thinking along the lines suggested by your letter. Even so profound a student of the world's religions and the life and teachings of your "first Socialist," as Prof. Herron, says that Jesus was not a Socialist, but rather a communist-anarchist in his philosophy. And this view is, in our judgment, correct.



## OUR LONDON LETTER

## LABOR AND POLITICS IN ENGLAND

By John Penny, Gen. Secy. I. L. P.

## Scottish Miners' Federation

At the annual conference of the Scottish Miners' Federation, which was held in Edinburgh, Mr. Smillie, president, fifty-one delegates were present, representing 57,500 members, a larger number than at any previous conference. Evidently the miners have kept pace with the general increase in the number of trades unionists during the last five or six years. The two chief resolutions passed related to the employment of foreign labor in the mines and the limitation of work to five days per week. With regard to the former it was pointed out that a very large number of Polish workmen had been brought into the country, who were not acquainted with the English language, and who, therefore, did not properly understand the orders and regulations in the mines, and consequently the dangers attending the occupation were very materially increased. It was also stated that managers frequently gave preference to the foreigners, not because they were better workmen, but because they were more docile. With regard to the five days per week, it was agreed to ballot the whole of the members.

## Municipal License

The London county council is much exercised in spirit just now as to what it shall do with a whole batch of public house licenses which have come, or are about to come, into its hands in connection with the important improvements in the Strand and the new thoroughfare from the Strand to Holborn. Thirty-four licenses in all are affected. Hitherto the policy of the council has been to lapse the licenses acquired, and it is calculated that the marketable value so sacrificed already amounts to several hundreds of thousands of pounds. Thirty-four in one installment, however, is a rather tall order, and various proposals are being made with regard to them. The official valuer advises the council that if the licenses are abandoned it means a direct loss of at least £80,000 to the community, and he states that if the council vetoes the sale of drink in the district where they have control, the magistrates in all probability will grant additional licenses in the adjoining areas. So that, even from the temperance point of view, the entire effect of the council's policy, if pursued in this instance, would be lost.

It is suggested that the council should obtain powers to establish a number of municipal public houses, which would be under the direct control of the council, and that managers should be appointed

for the sale who would be paid fair salaries and granted a commission on all non-intoxicating refreshments sold. It is believed that public houses run on these lines could be made model establishments, that they would be a great boon to the people, and that the profits for the benefit of the community would be not inconsiderable.

One would like to see an experiment of this description properly tried. It has been realized that drunkenness is one of the greatest evils our nation has to fear, but it is beginning to be realized equally clearly that prohibition of the liquor traffic is quite impossible, and the alternative is to put it under proper management. Give the people reasonable facilities for obtaining drink if they will have it, but do away with the excessive temptations which are now prevalent, make it impossible for men to become drunk in public places and probably some diminution of the drink curse will be speedily accomplished. The action of the county council will be watched with interest, not only by the ratepayers of London, but by temperance reformers and labor advocates of every shade throughout the country.

## Scottish Workers' Parliamentary Committee

The first annual conference of the above was held at Glasgow on Saturday, Jan. 6.

In their report the executive committee point out that their work during the past year has been mostly of an organizing character. This was inevitable, seeing that it was the first year of their existence as a committee. The only parliamentary candidature officially supported was that of Mr. A. E. Fletcher, who polled 3,107 votes in the Camlachie division of Glasgow, but several members of the committee gave strenuous aid to Mr. Maxwell in Tradeston. Local committees are now established in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Paisley, Burnbank and West Fife, and steps are being taken to bring them into being in other important centers. The total income of the committee was £109 4s 9d, and the expenditure £91 17s 8d.

Among the principal resolutions discussed was one condemning the government for holding the general election on a worn-out register, and for its policy, or lack of policy, in South Africa; another calls for the nationalization of the land, railways and mines as a matter of pressing and immediate importance to the workers; a third declares in favor of free maintenance for school children; and a fourth demands old-age pensions.

ing—an extraordinary huge heap of rubbish. Sensations, wholesale or retail murder, political lies, crimes against decency, suicides, hold-ups, would-be scientific notes written by an ignoramus, coarse jokes, vulgar pictures, stories calculated to tickle the coarse taste of the debauched reader, the senseless babble and self-adulation of prize fighters—this is "the stuff" that fills the paper calculated to amuse and edify the reader. And the pity of it is that this "stuff" is often the only mental food of many a workman or small trader.

The mercantile and capitalistic system maintains a press that serves best its purposes—that is natural. But the more urgently is felt the necessity of a decent, truthful, high-minded, humanitarian great daily paper, that would fearlessly expose all the crimes and vices of our social system and hold before the eyes of the public the noble ideals of Social Democracy. The tendency to start Socialistic papers in all nooks and corners of the United States is a sign of the healthy growth of Socialism, but a (so to speak) professionally Socialistic press cannot reach the people as well as a daily newspaper, and cannot have its influence, either. This splitting of forces is rather to be regretted, as one central Socialistic organ would have the advantage of material just as well as moral and mental force. And as capitalism can be abolished and the co-operative commonwealth can be established only by a Socialistically enlightened proletariat, and as the daily press is one of the most powerful, if not the most powerful, agent shaping the public opinion, public sentiment and public conscience the need of a Socialistic press, at the same time popular and instructive, newsy and high-minded, fascinating but not sensational, truthful and fair, appears to be a pious desire of all thoughtful Social Democrats. Let us strive for it!

## The Number of Saloons

## Does Not Affect Crime

Recently The Tribune has been printing a good many articles on the liquor traffic and showing the relation of the saloon to drunkenness and crime. I have taken the census returns of 129 cities of the United States, the number of saloons to the population of each, the number of arrests for drunkenness and for crime, and I am prepared to say that the arrests made in these cities have no relation to the number of saloons in them.

In making this deduction I took first the census returns on population of each city and found the proportion of saloons to each 10,000 of population. Then taking the number of arrests in that city, I found the proportion of arrests in each 10,000 of population. Entering these figures in parallel columns I found some striking groups.

For instance, Chicago and Rochester, N. Y., have the same relative number of saloons, averaging a fraction more than 38 to the 10,000 of population. But while Rochester police arrested only 73.5 persons in each 10,000 for drunkenness and 43.4 for other crimes, the Chicago department arrested 237.1 for drunkenness and 64.7 for other crimes and misdemeanors. Taking the figures for Rochester, only six other cities of the United States had a smaller number of arrests for drunkenness in proportion to population, while fifty-three cities showed fewer arrests for crimes in each 10,000 of population.

In the Chicago figures the city ranked forty-seventh in the number of arrests for drunkenness, forty-first in its arrests for crimes, and only thirty-sixth in its proportion of saloons.

Taking Boston, with its 14.2 saloons to Chicago's 38 in the 10,000, Boston had 429.1 arrests for drunkenness to Chicago's 237.1. With nearly three times as many saloons as Boston has, Chicago had only a little more than half the drunkenness coming to the notice of the police. Only thirteen cities of the United States, having a population of 30,000 or more, exceeded the records of Boston for drunkenness. Of these thirteen cities, too, I was sorry to find Joliet, Ill., with 479.5 arrests in each 10,000, and Springfield, Ill., with 490.9, all under the head of drunkenness.

But, however numerous were Joliet's arrests for drunkenness, there were only twenty-five of the 120 cities freer from crime than it was; as to Springfield, 115 of these cities had fewer arrests for crime, leaving the Illinois capital in this respect almost at the bottom of the list.

Norfolk, Va., and Atlanta, Ga., are two Southern cities subject to comparisons. Norfolk has 25.3 saloons to every 10,000 of population, while Atlanta has only 13.4 saloons to the same number. Yet Norfolk arrested a total of only 501.9 persons for all causes, while Atlanta had 1,110.4 to each 10,000 of population.

These figures quoted have been individual. In some of my generalizing I obtained equally as startling results.

I took eleven cities, for instance, which had no licensed saloons, and having a total population of 600,155. As against these I set off five cities having a total of 751,984 inhabitants, and with an average of fifty-five saloons to each 10,000 population.

In the first group, having no licensed saloons and 151,000 fewer people, I found an average of 202 arrests for drunk and disorderly conduct in each 10,000 population, as against 112 in the

10,000 in the group of cities having licensed saloons. In each 10,000 population in the unlicensed group there were 94.52 more arrests for drunkenness and 4.23 more arrests for crime than I found where liquor was licensed in so many places.

I have no reasons to advance accounting for this showing. I have taken official figures only, and present results that cost me most of my surplus time through a period of two months. These figures must stand for themselves. I have only to say of them that they prove beyond challenge that there is no traceable connection between the number of saloons in the cities and the crime records of those places.—Rev. H. C. Kinney in the Chicago Tribune.

## Misery Not Lessened in the World

Writing to the London Morning Leader words of "warning, encouragement, and forecast," Professor Alfred Russell Wallace says: "The century which has just passed away was characterized by unprecedented progress in the interpretation of Nature, and command over its forces and laws, resulting in an increase of wealth and luxury among the ruling classes comparable only with that of Imperial Rome. But our boundless command over these forces has been so misdirected that there is today a greater amount of misery and starvation, of stunted lives in crowded cities, of mental and moral degradation, than in the preceding century. Except in a few externals there has been no real improvement in the condition of the workers as a whole, while the many thousands engaged in unhealthy occupations are worse off than ever before. So long as a single willing worker suffers want, or has his life shortened by preventable causes, we cannot truly claim to be a civilized people. It is therefore to be hoped that the new century will inaugurate an era of social advance for the whole of our people, and that for this end it will adopt as its guide that fundamental principle of social justice expressed by the term—equality of opportunity. The best and most practicable method of immediately applying this principle is clearly set forth in Mr. John Richardson's admirable little book, 'How It Can Be

Done.' He shows that, with no permanent cost to the community, the whole of our children may receive the best possible education and nurture; and thus become fitted to inaugurate the great work of social regeneration."

## An Esteemed Comrade Gone

We have received the painful intelligence of the death of Comrade Martin Wright, who last fall ran as the candidate of the party for governor of Utah. The funeral occurred at the home of our comrade at Mt. Pleasant, Utah, January 27. The following resolutions were adopted by Branch 1, of which he was a member:

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend, associate and comrade, Martin Wright, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him; be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say, that in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard; and be it further

Resolved, That Branch No. 1 of Utah, Social Democratic Party of America, sincerely condole with the family of the deceased comrade. And be it further

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimony of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the widow and family of our departed comrade; that it be spread upon the minutes of Branch No. 1, and that it be given to the Mt. Pleasant Pyramid and Social Democratic Herald for publication.

Ole Arlsen, Chairman,  
W. C. Hunter,  
Christian Larsen,  
John Cowan,  
M. A. Isaacs, Secretary,  
Committee.

Mt. Pleasant, Utah, Jan. 28, 1901.

"Socialist Songs," a collection of well-written and inspiring songs of labor and the revolution, is an admirable addition to the means provided for Socialists to reach the people. Nearly all the airs should be familiar to a working class meeting and the use of the book will do great good. It is published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co.

## BRANCH SUPPLIES

Membership Cards (per 100) ..... 1.00  
Membership Applications (100) ..... .25  
Constitutions (each) ..... .03

Send orders with cash to Theodore Debs, 126 Washington Street, Chicago. No supplies sent on credit.

## LOCAL BRANCHES

Notice of Branch Meetings Inserted for 25 Cents per Month

## CALIFORNIA

Liberty Branch, San Francisco, holds public meetings every Sunday and Wednesday evenings, commencing at 8 A. M. Admission free. Business meetings (for members) every Thursday evening. Social Democratic Herald free to each member. 25 cents per month. Apply to the secretary, John C. Wesley, 117 Turk Street.  
Branch No. 3, Los Angeles, meets every Wednesday afternoon at 8 o'clock at Woodman's Hall, 124 1/2 Spring St. J. B. Bruer, 427 N. Hill Street.  
Branch 12, San Francisco (German). Holds business meetings first Sunday each month, at 10 o'clock p. m., at 117 Turk Street. Agitation meeting on third Sunday evening, same place, to which public is invited. August F. Mayer, secretary, 1406 Polk Street.

## COLORADO

Branch No. 3, Goldfield, meets every Sunday at 7:30 p. m., at City Hall, Camp, Secretary.

## CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut State Committee meets the last Sunday of each month at 2 p. m., at P. Schaffer's, 1829 Main St., Hartford. Louis Schiel, Sec., 26 Spring St., Bridgeville, Conn.  
Branch No. 3, New Haven, meets every Wednesday evening, at 8 p. m., at Aurora Hall, C. Volmer, Sec.  
Branch No. 4, Rockville, Conn., meets first and third Thursdays at Tura Hall meeting room, Village Street. Secretary, Richard Niederwieser, Box 760.

## ILLINOIS

Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Dr. J. H. Green's office, 53 Dearborn St.

Branch No. 1, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening, Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 284 Westworth Ave.

Branch No. 2 (Bohemian) Chicago, meets first and third Saturday at 8 p. m., at Nagle's Hall, 535 Blue Island Ave.

Branch No. 3 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Mondays at 8 p. m., in Dunder's place, 1080 W. 18th place. Joseph Dunder, Secretary.

Branch No. 5, Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at Piarik's Hall, cor. Centre Ave. and 19th St. James Rehak, Sec., 315 Throop St.

Branch No. 8 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays, at 8 p. m., at 602 Lincoln Street. J. A. Ambros, Secretary, 404 Wood Street.

Branch No. 9, Chicago, meets at Uhlhorn's Hall, corner 63d and Centre Avenue, first and third Saturday. Gus Larson, Secretary, 6243 Centre Avenue.

Branch 43 (Svatopluk) meets every third Sunday in the month at Piarik's Hall, cor. Michigan and 11th Place. Camil Kabat, Secretary, 151 Stanwood Ave.

Branch No. 6 (German) Chicago, meets every other Saturday, 8 p. m., at A. Jankowski's Place, 564 W. 21st St., bet. Leavitt & Oakley. A. Geisler, Sec., 726 W. 20th St.

## INDIANA

Branch No. 6, Indianapolis, meets first Saturday evening and third Sunday afternoon of each month at Reichardt's Hall, corner Market and Noble Sts. Address all communications to the Sec. of State Executive Board, Thomas Catton, 504 Warren Ave.

## IOWA

Branch No. 2, Hileman, meets every fourth Friday in the month at opera house, James Baxter, chairman. Wm. Truman, secretary, Box 131.

## KENTUCKY

Branch No. 4, Bellevue, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday, at 2 p. m., 1st and 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 21 Fairfield Ave. We will make it interesting for all. Henry Listerman, Sec., 126 Froese Ave.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Branch No. 2, Holyoke, meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Springfield Turner Hall. Carl Schwabe, Organizer, 24 Jackson St.

Branch No. 9, Brockton, meets Friday nights at 8 p. m. for business at Social Hall, Clark's Block, corner Main and Center Sts. Every comrade is expected to attend one meeting a month. Mrs. Annie Bowerth, Secretary, 21 Forest St.

Branch No. 20, Roxbury, Mass., meets at 21 Warren St., 2d and 4th Fridays of every month. Public invited.

## A PRIMER OF SOCIALISM

A 32-page pamphlet which contains in addition to the "Primer of Socialism" by G. C. Clemens, "Socializing a State," by the late Laurence Gronlund, and "Economic Terms and Phrases," by A. P. Hazel.

One of the strongest pamphlets for propaganda yet issued. A splendid vote-maker, and thousands should be circulated before election. PER COPY, 5 CENTS—PER 100, \$1.50

Address, Debs Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Indiana.

## MICHIGAN

Branch No. 1, Battle Creek, Mich., meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of each month, at 3 p. m., at 13 W. Main Street, in the International Congress Hall. All are cordially invited. L. C. Rogers, Secretary.

## MINNESOTA

Branch 1, Red Lake Falls, meets every other Sunday, in real estate office of Fred Georvold, on Main St. A. Kingsbury, Secretary.

## MONTANA

Branch No. 1, Butte, meets every Thursday, at 8:00 p. m., Engineers' Hall, Owsley Block. G. Frankel, Sec. 71 E. Park Street.

Branch No. 3 meets first and third Sundays of each month at G. W. Wood's home, Chico, Mont.

## NEW JERSEY

Branch No. 1, Secretary, Michael W. Scher, 57 Livingston St.

Branch No. 5, Camden, N. J., meets every 2nd Sunday of the month. For particulars address Paul Eberding, 1204 Eighth Avenue.

Branch No. 3 (German) Newark, meets every third Saturday, at International Hall, 7 Bedford St. Hans Hartwig, Secretary, 7 Bedford St.

Branch No. 6 (German), Paterson, N. J., meets first and third Mondays, at 8 p. m., at Helvetia Hall, 14-16 Van Houten St. Karl Linder, Secretary, 246 Edmund St.

## NEW YORK

The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York, meets every second Tuesday at 418 Grand Street, Windsor Hall.

East Side Branch, No. 1, New York, meets every first and third Thursday at 112 Clinton St. Guyer, Secretary, 120 Bleecker St.

Branch No. 6 Brooklyn, New York, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at 56 Moore St. Visitors welcome. Comrades desiring to organize should communicate with Secretary Sol. Pines, evening.

Branch No. 10, New York, meets every Friday, at 8 p. m., 209 E. Broadway. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Organizer, Joseph Williams, 56 Henry St.

## OHIO

Branch No. 4, Cincinnati, meets at Michelson Hall southeast corner 9th and Plum Sts., every Sunday at 3 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Jas. Jasin, Secretary, 1410 Central Avenue.

## OREGON

Branch No. 1, Portland, meets every Monday night at Washington Hotel, Cor. 3d and Flairdus Sts. Secretary invited. T. C. Wendland, chairman; Mrs. N. E. Fortsch, secretary.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Branch No. 1, Philadelphia, meets every Monday, at 8 p. m., at 423 B. 3rd Street, until further notice.

Branch No. 4, Connersport, meets every second and last Wednesday of each month in K. of L. Hall. Chas. Knipe, Chairman; L. H. Morris, Secretary, Ben. Conington, Treasurer.

Branch No. 5, Philadelphia, meets first Friday of each month—Executive meets every Sunday morning at 8 A. P. Club Rooms, at 423 B. Third St. Organizer, M. G. 1007 A. Third St.

Branch No. 10, Williamsport, meets every Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m., in Social Labor Hall, No. 24 East 3d St. G. B. Smith, chairman; Jac. Lyca, secretary, 743 Second St. Public invited.

## WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Central Committee, S. D. P., meets second and fourth Monday of the month at Brower's Hall, southeast corner Fourth and Chestnut Sts.

Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets at Keller's Hall, Fourth Street, between State and Prairie, every second and fourth Thursday evening.

Branch No. 2, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Saturday in Gaetke's Hall, Concordia and Green Bay Ave. Frank Liebsch, secretary.

Branch No. 3, Sheboygan, meets every second Thursday of the month at Emil Hendrich's place, 101 Michigan Ave. Secretary, Eugene F. Eichenhauser, 1701 N. 11th Street.

Branch No. 4, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Friday each month at Muller's Hall, corner 3d and Brown Sts. George Meerscheit, Secretary, 391 5th St.

Branch No. 5, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at R. R. Siegel's Hall, southeast corner Orchard St. and 9th Ave. O. Wild, Secretary.

Branch No. 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Volkmar's Hall, 1st and Center Sts. 3 p. m. Secretary, Rudolph Loesch, 1128 23rd St.

Branch No. 23, Milwaukee, meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 524 Clark St. Herman Schneider, secretary, 538 Third St.

Branch No. 29, Milwaukee, Wis., meets first and third Friday of each month, at Gaetke's Hall, Concordia and Green Bay Avenue. Jos. Rosch, Secretary.

Branch No. 1, Wheeling, meets every third Sunday in the month at Trade Union Assembly Hall, 1515 Market St. H. A. Leeds, Organizer.

## THE DEGRADING INFLUENCE OF THE CAPITALIST PRESS

(Concluded from First Page)

The incongruity between actual conditions and its reflection in the press is a direct result of the deep-rooted contradictions and contrasts of our age. The marvelous achievements in the field of applied sciences, in the domain of purely technical progress, form a deep contrast with the stagnation and partial regress in social and political institutions of the modern state. The comparatively highly developed modes of production and distribution of material wealth are entirely out of harmony with the profit and wage system. Socialized production and competition produced a small class of drones of society with so-called vested rights to fabulous treasures on one side, and a vast number of people devoid of all property, depending on their ability to work and chances of finding opportunity to sell it to the highest bidder on the market for a living—the proletariat—on the other. The progress in production and distribution raised the standard of life of the masses of the people, and at the same time increased their dissatisfaction and unrest.

The world may be considered as growing better or worse by idle philosophers, according to their standpoint, but the people are not getting any happier, that is certain. Our ruling philosophy of life is thoroughly individualistic, while our material progress is due to the enhanced growth of socialization in industrial and commercial activity. These and many other contradictions, contrasts and incongruities of our age lead inevitably not only to deterioration of our spiritual life, to cynicism, frivolity and absence of all principles except that of boundless egotism, it leads to conventional lies, to hypocrisy, to cant, to double facedness and diabolical insincerity. Language, instead of being a true expression of the human mind, is largely a means of misrepresenting it in a more or less guarded form. Hypocrisy, however, is the tribute paid by vice to virtue, and has, therefore, to be taken rather as an encouraging sign of a better, truer, nobler future. "The times are ripe and rotten ripe for change," and they would change rapidly if two factors would not co-operate in delaying this change for the better. One of these factors is the indolence and ignorance of the masses, who, like children when feeling uncomfortable, indulge in a hearty and lusty cry without being able to give themselves an intelligent account of what

ails them. The other is the conscious endeavor on the part of the ruling classes to perpetuate their power. Armed with knowledge and physical power, utilizing all the latest results of science and backed by carefully trained, drilled and excellently equipped armies, the ruling classes recognize the supreme importance of keeping the exploited and disinherited masses in dense ignorance of their real social condition, of demoralizing them by sensationalism, of obscuring their spiritual vision by petrified "churchianity," of flattering their vanity with vulgar demagogic tricks, of feeding their imagination with pictures of low life. The current press is, therefore, called by the ruling classes to do this ignominious work. Instead of trying to educate the people, to lead them in all walks of life, to tell them the truth about everything, to elevate their morals, to ennoble their ideals, they follow the policy of perverting truth, of catering to the lowest instincts of the masses, of dishing out before them with especial relish in minutest detail descriptions of crime, vice and degradation. The private life, acts and amusements of the mighty and rich are described in order to dazzle the eyes of the thoughtless multitude. Common gossip, wire-pulling for some dishonest speculation on the stock exchange, deliberate prevarications and misrepresentations in the interests of some political clique or party, blackmail and calumny of opponents—are considered as perfectly legitimate in our current press. Fools are represented as sages, pretentious charlatans as eminent specialists, salaried back-yard politicians as statesmen, the purposeless bumbling of superficial and superfluous office-holders as earnest workers in the interests of the commonwealth.

The most typical representation of our daily press is the Sunday edition of our large dailies. What is a Sunday edition of a "great daily" paper? Dear reader! You surely watched your servant, housekeeper or landlady (as the case may be) sweep your room or rooms carefully every day, gather the heap of rubbish and throw it out. This heap of rubbish is a symbol of our daily press. The same servant, housekeeper or landlady does her sweeping with special care some one particular day in the week, usually Saturday. That heap of rubbish is comparatively larger on that special day of housecleaning. A Sunday edition of a daily paper is nothing else but a publicistic housecleaning, or rather the result of a thorough weekly houseclean-



# THE HERALD FORUM

\*Communications intended for this department must be brief, legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied by the real name of the writer. No attention will be given to anonymous letters. The editor is not responsible for the views of contributors.

## Congratulations from Washington

Allow me to congratulate you upon the splendid work of the convention of the Social Democratic party as recorded in the Herald of January 26. The report of the executive board, the platform, the various resolutions and the proceedings generally could have emanated only from men who have the courage of their convictions and the ability to couch in proper language the best socialistic thought of our time. It is indeed an encouragement to those who never have the privilege of visiting such gatherings to learn that the brightest and brainiest men of this nation are leading in a movement for the emancipation of humanity. It cheers us on in what has hitherto appeared to be a hopeless fight, and we can now press onward with renewed courage in the great battle which must be won in the first decade of the new century.

The wisdom of the convention was shown in the vote for the consolidation of the Socialist forces of the United States.

"United we stand—divided we fall." No power on earth can now stop the onward sweep of a movement which is destined to bring peace on earth, good will to men. Those who have stood aloof from organization on account of the division in the Socialist ranks will now enroll their names in the grandest army that was ever marshaled on the planet and with the force of glorious and irresistible truth we will go forth conquering and to conquer until the nations of the world shall surrender to its mighty power. J. G. Elliott.

Almota, Wash.

## Socialism and Anarchism

Socialism, owing to the misrepresentations of the capitalistic press, has been associated with anarchism to such an extent that many well-meaning people have confounded socialism with anarchism, when, in reality, they are two opposite terms. Socialism is a condition where the people are the government, and where everything is done by and through the government, with the welfare of the masses as its prime object, while anarchism means the abolition of all law. Thus, each individual becomes a law unto himself.

Socialism is a condition where every individual has an equal voice in the laws and equal opportunities for obtaining the necessities, luxuries and enjoyments of life, and where the weak, the old, and the unfortunate are looked after, their wants supplied and everything possible is done to increase their happiness; while anarchism is the legitimate end of the Darwinian theory, "The survival of the fittest," or the old saw, "Every fellow for himself, and his satanic majesty take the hindmost."

Socialism means co-operation and the abolition of all competition, and therefore the shortening of the hours of toil, and the absolute "brotherhood of man," while anarchism means individual effort, long hours of toil, insecurity lest a stronger person, or clan, take away the fruits of individual effort and leave nothing in return, as the anarchist must necessarily become like the Ishmaelite, "His hand against every man and having every man's hand against him."

The Socialist can observe the "Golden Rule" and can "Love his neighbor," and need not be over-anxious about tomorrow, wherewithal he shall be fed, etc., while the anarchist cannot enjoy such virtues. He must needs be selfish to the fullest extent.

I confess that the mad rush for gain, the open disregard for the rights of others, the selfishness, the competition, even to the death or annihilation, are very close akin to anarchy, and yet these are only the legitimate results of the competitive system.

Pullman, Wash.

## Electioneering in Berlin

William Saunders has an article in the Ethical World of London on the methods of electioneering pursued by the Social Democrats of Germany, from which we extract the following:

"Determined to find out how electioneering is conducted in Berlin, or at least how Social Democracy can get its supporters in tens of thousands to the polls with such an absence of outward display in energy and excitement, we examined the advertisement columns of the Vorwaerts and found that six meetings were to be held simultaneously one evening to further the candidature of Herr Georg Ledebour, the man selected to contest the constituency on behalf of the Social Democratic party. We found the hall in which one of the meetings was to take place attached to a restaurant, and practically filled at a quarter past 8 with an audience numbering about 500, overwhelmingly working class. There were chairs sufficient for only about a quarter of the people present; the rest stood tightly wedged together, but separated from time to time by the efforts of the waiters who were busily engaged in dispensing glasses of the inevitable light beer—a custom which in England

would bring the candidate dangerously near the confines of the corrupt practices act, although the liquor was paid for by the partakers thereof. The police arrived at half-past 8 and took their seats upon the platform, in order to be in a position to listen for any expression that could be brought within the wide boundaries of the definition Majestats-beleidigung. The chairman then took his place, followed by the candidate, and the meeting quickly got to the business of the evening. Herr Ledebour, after a brief introduction from the chair, delivered his address. It consisted chiefly of a denunciation of the government policy towards the working classes at home, and its action abroad, especially in connection with the upheaval in China. There was no disturbance or interruption, such as frequently happens at English meetings, except at one point, when the speaker, referring in condemnatory terms to the alleged brutal conduct of German soldiers in Pekin, roused the ire of an ardent patriot in the front row, who vented his approbation by loud ejaculations. This conduct was promptly suppressed by the chair, and the discontented listener shortly after left the hall in disgust at the unpatriotic character of the assembly. The meeting terminated quickly after Herr Ledebour, leaving practical matters of the moment, made an impassioned appeal for support for the ideal of Social Democracy. On the whole, the speech was more like a political lecture than an election address. One thing was extremely impressive; that was the way in which the crowd of tired and weary artisans stood and listened for two solid hours to a discourse which most London workmen would have found, most probably, dry and uninteresting."

## Consolidation of Railroads

According to Mr. Leo Canman of the Chicago Tribune, whom the New York World calls "the best railroad news authority in the country," the following roads, aggregating 70,224 miles, are in the new combination:

	Mileage.
New York Central.....	2,340
West Shore.....	495
Chicago & Northwestern.....	5,630
Michigan Central.....	1,663
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.....	2,200
New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nikel Plate).....	523
Erie.....	2,187
Lehigh Valley.....	1,235
Reading.....	1,265
Central Railroad of New Jersey.....	675
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	932
New York, New Haven & Hartford.....	1,464
Southern Railroad.....	5,823
Central of Georgia.....	1,609
Northern Pacific.....	4,846
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	6,451
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four).....	2,495
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	1,544
Boston & Albany.....	388
Fitchburg.....	458
Wisconsin Central.....	857
Union Pacific.....	3,021
Baltimore & Ohio.....	2,365
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.....	933
Chicago & Alton.....	943
Missouri, Kansas & Texas (Shreveport).....	560
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....	3,100
Missouri Pacific.....	5,375
Southern Pacific.....	7,571
Kansas City Southern.....	825
Total.....	76,224

## Maine's Poverty Belt

The bankruptcy of the town of Somerville, in Lincoln county, and the distressing conditions prevailing in the town of Otis, in Hancock county, where the chattels of citizens have been levied on to pay town debts, are notable examples of the helpless decay into which many of the smaller places in rural Maine have fallen. A dozen or more towns today are so near insolvency that their inhabitants are seriously considering the advisability of surrendering their charters and returning to the plantation form of government.

A sturdy old farmer, whose place had run out and whose stock had dwindled to almost nothing, realized, after a particularly poor harvest, that starvation stared him and his wife in the face, and that he must do something at once. He was too old to go out to work; he was willing, but no one would hire him. So he went to the selectmen and laid his poverty bare to them. He was an honest and a proud man, and in ten generations his family had never burdened the public with a pauper. He said that if the town would support him and his wife while they lived, he would make out to the town a free gift deed of his farm and all upon it. Said he:

"This is all I can do. I would rather kill my poor wife and commit suicide myself than to take so much as a single meal at the town's expense. We shall not live long, and we shall not need much. The farm will be enough to make the town whole. Take my offer, or we shall be hungry, and maybe worse will happen, within a month."

The selectmen knew the spirit of the old man, and they also knew that he was telling the truth, so they accepted his offer. Thus, undoubtedly, a tragedy was averted—one of those crimes in lonely places, for which Maine has lately been noted. But this practice was followed in other cases, with the result that the town soon had upon its hands a dozen families, and nothing to offset the expense of their support except a lot of abandoned farms that yielded little or nothing.

## NOTES FROM THE FIELD

We thoroughly enjoyed a visit at headquarters last week from Comrade Ralcey Bell of St. Louis.

Branch 44, Illinois, meets at 3622 Wentworth avenue on the first and third Fridays of each month.

Eugene V. Debs looked in at headquarters last week on his way to and from a lecturing engagement in Wisconsin.

Several meetings under branch auspices in Chicago were unavoidably postponed on account of the great storm which prevailed all day last Sunday.

Comrade W. J. McSweeney, national organizer of the Social Democratic party, left Chicago last week for a short trip in Illinois preliminary to an extended tour through other states.

Branch 4 of Rockville, Conn., will have its first public discussion on Feb. 21. The subject will be "Why Are There Socialists?" All comrades and friends are invited to attend.

The latest addition to the Social Democratic press to reach us is Industrial Democracy, edited by Forrest Woodside and published at Colorado Springs, Col. The subscription price is 50 cents.

Branch 2 of Arizona, at Phoenix, has held a series of very interesting meetings since the first of the year, writes Secretary Johnson, and all the indications are good for a growing movement in that territory.

J. W. Brown will deliver a lecture at Good Templars' Hall, 881 Main street, Hartford, Conn., Sunday, February 10, 8 p. m., under the auspices of Branch 1, S. D. P. All are welcome. Comrades are requested to advertise and make this meeting a success.

The city central agitation committee of Greater New York meets every second Tuesday at 216 East Broadway, New York City. Members wishing to organize a branch or to join will kindly write to M. London, secretary, 216 East Broadway, New York City.

A fine meeting was held by Branch 9, Chicago, last Saturday night at Milhorn's Hall, Sixty-third and Center avenue. There were present as speakers Chas. H. Soelke, candidate for city attorney, Philip S. Brown and A. S. Edwards, who discussed the municipal platform.

The second annual entertainment and ball will be given by Branch No. 6 of Chicago (German), for the benefit of a proposed weekly paper, at Hoerber's Lower Hall, 710-714 Blue Island avenue, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1901. Tickets, 10 cents each, may be obtained at The Herald office.

There will be a special meeting of branches of the Social Democratic party in the 29th, 30th, 31st and 32nd wards of Chicago, Friday night, February 8, at Uhlhorn's Hall, corner of 63d and Center Ave., for the purpose of nominating aldermen. All members are urgently requested to attend.

Comrade Elizabeth H. Thomas, who came from the east last August to assume the duties of assistant secretary to the national campaign committee, left Chicago last Saturday for Milwaukee, where she will take charge of the work of state secretary. During her sojourn in Chicago Comrade Thomas has been ceaselessly occupied with work incident to the national campaign and organization. Her services have been purely voluntary, a service of love for the cause. It has won for her the gratitude and love of the comrades in Chicago and elsewhere, and has been of inestimable value to the organization at large.

## Debs in Wisconsin

The lecture trip of Comrade E. V. Debs in Wisconsin last week was signally successful, at every point overflowing audiences being in attendance and the greatest enthusiasm manifested. The points visited were Two Rivers, Chilton and Kiel. Such audiences as turned out at each place had never before been known and, as a consequence, the liveliest interest was awakened in the principles of Socialism.

## The Referendum

The blank forms for reporting the vote of members on all questions submitted by the convention will be forwarded this week. The fullest vote possible is most desirable. It is hoped that every branch will give attention to the matter at once. Secretaries are requested to send in the returns by February 25.

## Propaganda at Leominster, Mass.

The following program for winter meetings has been arranged by the comrades at Leominster, Mass.:

February 17.—Debate. Subject: "Resolved, That Leominster will be benefited by the public ownership of all its industries." Affirmative—A. F. Greene, H. A. Webber; negative—E. R. Stuart, E. Batchelder.

March 3.—"Socialism Inevitable," Rev. Frederick O. MacCartney of Rockland, Mass.

March 17.—Debate. Subject: "Resolved, That Socialism will elevate the average condition of human society." Affirmative—John Hill, Charles Parker; negative—Robert J. Kelly, J. A. Lepage.

April 7.—"How to Bring About Socialism," Dr. Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester.

April 21.—Open debate, with questions and answers. Subject to be announced.

The meetings are held on the first and third Sunday afternoons of the month at Grand Army hall.

## NEW BRANCHES

California, one.  
Illinois, one.  
South Dakota, one.

## NATIONAL FUND FOR ORGANIZATION

Wm. A. Cunnea, Illinois.....	\$10.00
A Social Democrat, Illinois (paid).....	5.00
John Simon, Pennsylvania (paid).....	1.00
Receipts from lecture, New York (paid).....	3.00
H. Uhlhorn (Illinois) (paid).....	2.00
Total amount pledged.....	\$70.50

## ALL SORTS IN LINE-O-TYPE

A Socialist has been elected deputy at Milan to the Italian parliament.

Berlin has opened a new century with a uniform rate of two and one-half cents fares on its street cars.

The Socialists of Denmark have elected 226 members of municipal councils. This shows great progress, as only 40 were chosen in 1884.

In the five electoral districts of Vienna the Socialists obtained 100,223 votes, and Dr. Adler, though defeated, received 6,000 votes more than in 1897.

A new stamping machine is being put in postoffices—one that stamps and postmarks between 35,000 and 40,000 pieces of mail matter per hour. It will take letters of any thickness, and in other respects is an improvement over the old machines.

The "Soo" canal was built and is owned and operated by the United States. It carries 50 per cent more tonnage than the Suez canal, and our government does not charge the ships that use it a cent. British vessels have the benefit of it as well as American.

The shoe manufacturers of the country are planning the establishment of a national shoe company to dominate the distribution of shoes to the retailers, and eliminate the middleman's profit. B. F. Wolfe of Columbus, Ohio, is sponsor for the new project, and he has interested twelve of the largest manufacturers of the east.

Prince Roland Bonaparte says he is a "Socialist," and he thinks it would be well if every one in Europe could adopt at the same moment a Socialist regime. "The mere idea that one of my fellow creatures can die of starvation is perfectly intolerable to me," says the prince. What we want is more such princes. We shall be quite a swagger party soon.

A western newspaper figures it out that the increase of wages in the hard coal region of Pennsylvania amounts to \$4,200,000 a year, while the increase in the price of coal, due to the advance of 50 cents a ton, further enriches the barons to the extent of \$27,000,000. So the coal barons are nearly \$23,000,000 in pocket at the end of the game. Who was the strike for, and who against?

There is a sect in Hungary called the Nazarenes, who, like the Russian Doukhobortschi, and the English Quakers, will have nothing to do with military service. One of these, A. Maximod, refused to serve as a soldier, saying that military service was contrary to Jesus' teachings. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. After doing them he again refused to serve, and he has now been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

Sir Sanford Fleming, one of the principal promoters of the Pacific cable, has written an open letter to Hon. William Mulock, postmaster-general of Canada, in favor of the state-owned telegraph service encircling the globe. This is said to be the beginning of a movement to nationalize the cable and telegraph service of the British empire. If this were done, Sir Sanford says, it would reduce the price of messages to one-eighth or one-tenth what it now costs to distant British possessions.

A dispatch from Manzanillo, Cuba, says: "General Wood is taking care of the interests of the Cubans in every possible way is seen in the report that he will have an ice plant erected at Manzanillo, to compete with the combination there of two companies already established, who charge such exorbitant rates that the poor people cannot buy the product. General Wood will have what would be under civil law a municipal ice plant constructed to cost about \$10,000, and to sell ice at a reasonable figure."

The Book You Need

## PRINCIPLES OF Scientific Socialism

By Rev. Charles H. Vall  
Author "Modern Socialism" and "National Ownership of Railways."

CONTENTS:  
The Industrial Revolution. The Analysis of Value. The Origin of Surplus Value.  
The Advantages of Socialism: Production, Distribution, Elimination of Unnecessary Vocations, Prevention of Waste, Elevation of Woman, Proper Care and Training of Children, Efficient Directors, Solution of the Monetary Question, Abolition of Taxation, Simplification of Government, Benefits to Capitalists, Benefits to Laborers.  
The Evidence of the Moral Strength of Socialism: Its Spirit and Aim; Abolition of Business Dishonesty; Restriction of Divorce; Prevention of Prostitution; Elimination of Crime; Prevention of Intemperance, Insanity, etc.  
Poverty—its Cause and Cure. Wage Slavery vs. Chattel Slavery. Rent and Interest. The Law of Wages. The Law of Progress. Industrial Depression and Commercial Crises. The Problem of Labor-Saving Machinery.  
Popular Economic Errors: That Value is Determined by Capitalist Cost of Production; that the Interests of Laborers and Capitalists are identical; that Labor is Better Off Today Than Ever Before; that Cheap Prices are Beneficial to Labor; that Foreign Markets are Beneficial to Labor; that Luxury is Beneficial to Labor; that Land Nationalization Would Solve the Social Question; that Extravagance is the Chief Cause of Economic Want; that Socialism Would Thwart Inventions and Improvements; that Socialism Would Destroy Individuality. Conclusion and Index.  
12mo, 236 Pages; Paper, 35c; Cloth, \$1.00.

SEND ORDERS TO  
THEODORE DEBS, 126 Washington St., CHICAGO

## SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LIBRARY

Karl Marx, Capital, Cloth.....	\$2.50
F. W. Sprague—Socialism, from Genesis to Revelation. Cloth.....	1.50
Grundriss—The Co-operative Commonwealth. Paper.....	.50
Angust Bebel—Woman: Past, Present and Future. Paper.....	.50
Blatchford—Merrie England.....	.50
Edward Bellamy—Looking Backward.....	.50
Edward Bellamy—Equality. Cloth.....	1.00
Linsag—History of the Commune of 1871.....	1.00
Charles Vall—Modern Socialism.....	1.00
Ashplant—Heterodox Economics and Orthodox Profits.....	1.00
Henry D. Lloyd—Wealth Against Common Wealth. Paper.....	1.00
Volney—The Ruins of Empires.....	.50
Thomas Paine—The Rights of Man.....	.50
Henry George—Social Problems.....	1.00
Osborne Ward—The Ancient Law.....	1.00
Adams—President John Smith.....	.50
Richard T. Ely—Socialism and Social Reform.....	1.00
Buchner—Man in the Past, Present and Future.....	1.00
Chas. H. Vall—Principles of Scientific Socialism.....	1.00
Herron—Between Jesus and Caesar.....	.50
Fabian Essays.....	.50
Rogers—Six Centuries of Work and Wages.....	.50
Donnelly—Caesar's Column.....	.50

## PAMPHLETS

F. Lassalle—What is Capital.....	.50
H. M. Hyndman—Socialism and Slavery.....	.50
F. Lassalle—The Workingman's Program.....	.50
Chas. H. Vall—The Industrial Revolution.....	.50

THEODORE DEBS, Secretary Treasurer,  
126 Washington Street, Chicago.

New Readings..... 133 Pages

## THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY RED BOOK

EDITED BY FREDERIC HEATH

Printed on Plate Paper Handsomely Illustrated

This is an annual publication for Social Democrats who will find it indispensable for reference purposes. This first issue is of especial value because of the historical character of its contents. Among the features are:

A HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN AMERICA  
Covering 76 pages, with portraits of Robert Owen, Etienne Cabet, Wilhelm Weitling, etc., etc.

ALBERT BRINBANE  
The first American agitator, with portrait.

A TRIP TO GIRARD  
By Wayfarer, with view of Appeal to Reason office.

KARL MARX ON THE SINGLE TAX

MACHINE vs. HAND LABOR  
Compiled from government reports by Isador Ladoff.

SHORTER PIECES  
Labor Conflicts in 1899. Grundriss. Grant Allen. Chronology for 1899. Directory of Social Democrats. Socialist Controversies of 1899. The "Golden Rule" Mayor. Prof. Harrison's Case. Social Democratic Platforms, Etc.

BIOGRAPHIES OF WELL KNOWN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS. Twenty in all.

ELECTION STATISTICS  
Covering the Socialist movement down to the present year. A valuable reference.

A SOCIALIST PORTRAIT GALLERY  
Comprising seventeen likenesses of leading workers in the movement, distributed through the book.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price, 15 CENTS.

DEBS PUBLISHING CO.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

## TWO GREAT SPEECHES

Should be Read by Socialists Everywhere, and Put into the Homes of Non-Socialists

Delivered at Central Music Hall, Chicago, Saturday, September 29, 1900, by

EUGENE V. DEBS

AND

PROF. GEO. D. HERRON

A Splendid Campaign Document

Sixteen Page Pamphlet. Price, Three Cents

One Hundred, \$2.00

Address, 126 Washington St., Chicago

## Appeal to Reason

Socialist Weekly with 100,000 subscribers and the number growing with every issue

Is Unique—Nothing else like it

Will be sent to your address fifty-two weeks for fifty cents. Girard, Kansas

Watch this space for Appeal announcements

## THE CHALLENGE

A Weekly Paper Published by H. Gaylord Wilshire.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

50 Cents per Year.

## SPRAVELD NOST

(JUSTICE)

BOHEMIAN WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY THE BOHEMIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC BRANCHES OF CHICAGO

Subscription, \$1.50 a year

Address, 700-702 Loomis Street, Chicago, Ill.